MAYKHROVSKIY, A.A., insh.

Calculation of the optimal number of serrations in the labyrinths of steam-turbine end packings. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.4:22-24 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Steam turbines) (Packing (Mechanical engineering))

MAYKHROVSKIY, A.A., inzh.

Calculating the ejection coefficient of steam-jet ejectors.
Energomashinostroenie 4 no.12:8-11 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Air ejectors)

MAYKHROVSKIY, Yu. V.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Equipment Mar 52

"Presses for the Manufacture of Magnesite Products," Yu. V. Maykhrovskiy, "Magnezit" Plant

"Ogneupory" No 3, pp 99-102

Discusses pressure required for pressing magnesite bricks, giving table of physicoceramic properties depending on sp pressure. Describes gradual development of presses and analyzes deficiencies of latest type of hydraulic presses. Note that existing defects prevent further development of automatic control and mechanization of finished product removal. Suggests several improvements in design.

204T22

Maykhrovskiy, Yu. V.

STARUN,V.R.; MAYKHROVSKIY,Yu.V.; POLONSKAYA,N.M.

The manufacture of stoppers, "nest" shape bricks and funnels by the method of semi-dry pressing. Ogneupory 20 no.3:99-108 '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyy zavod.
(Refractory materials)

15 (2)
AUTHOR: Maykhrovskiy, Yu. V. SOV/131-59-5-[illegible]

TITLE: Reconstruction of the Press SM-143 for Pressing Stoppers and Sleeve Bricks (Rekonstruktsiya pressa SM-143 dlya pressovaniya stopornykh i litnikovykh trubok)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 5, pp 209-212 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On a suggestion made by the author of this article together with A. K. Shtepa and V.V.Volzhanskiy, the press SM-143 was reconstructed in 1957, making possible the pressing of products up to a height of 320 mm. The reconstructed press is mainly destined for pressing stoppers and sleeve bricks by the half-dry method. The reconstructed press possesses a pressing power of 125 t (electric motor of 28 kw) and performs 5 power strokes a minute, pressing 2 pieces at the same time. All operations are automatic except for the taking-off and the stacking of products. The kinematic scheme of this press is shown in figure 1, and the press in detail. Figure 2 gives a general view of the [illegible] press. Indications on the manufacture of stoppers on the SM-143 are given in a table. By means of this press there were also successfully produced 490 tons of sleeve bricks.

Card 1/2

Reconstruction of the Press [illegible]-143 for Pressing Stoppers and Sleeve Bricks SOV/131-59-5-7/12

The main advantage of the reconstructed press, in contrast to friction presses, is a higher pressing power and a gradual increase in pressure. Its output is 50.5 tons of stoppers per shift as compared with 15 tons by the friction presses. Some parts of the press are subjected to rapid wear. The experience of the Zaporozh'ye Works shows that other factories of refractories should also be equipped with presses S-143. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Podol'skiy zavod ogneupornykh izdeliy (Podol'sk Works of Refractories)

Card 2/2

RUTMAN, D.S.; MAYKHROVSKIY, Yu.V.; GROMOV, V.I.

A 5000 T. hydraulic press for making large elements.
Ogneupory 26 no.8:345-350 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Podol'skiy zavod ogneupornykh izdeliy.
(Hydraulic presses) (Refractory materials)

MAYKO, I., inzhener; ANPILOGOV, A.; POLYAKOV, A.

Operational experience of mixed brigades. Stroitel' no.8:7-8 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

(Kiev--Construction industry)

KALYUZHNAYA, L.D.; PORTNOV, S.M.; MAYKO, I.I.; LYSENKO, Z.A.; BRYANSKAYA, A.M.

Antagonistic properties of actinomyces isolated from soils in the Ukraine. Antibiotiki 7 no.3:19-24 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(ANTINOMYCES)
(UKRAINE--SOILS--MICROBIOLOGY)

KALYUZHNAYA, L.L.; [illegible], A...; [illegible], T...; [illegible]
LYSENKO, T.A.; [illegible], L.I.; [illegible], S.M.

Isolation and study of [illegible] some Ukrainian provinces. Mikrobiologiia 31 [illegible]
102.

[illegible]

MAYKO, I.I.; PORTNOV, S.M.

Distribution of actinomycetes-antagonists in the soils of Transcarpathian Province as related to the altitude above the sea level. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.1:107-111 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

MAYKO, V. I.

S/181/60/002/007/021/042
B006/B060

AUTHORS: Pilat, I. M., Borodinets, G. S., Kosyachenko, L. A., Mayko, V. I.

TITLE: Some Properties of the System CdSb - ZnSb

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 7, pp. 1522-1525

TEXT: The physical properties of the system CdSb - ZnSb were already previously studied, but results differed, since the temperature conditions during the melting of the initial components were not uniform. Here, the authors report on new experiments made on five specimens (at a ratio of almost 1:1 of the initial components). The following were measured: temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity σ, the thermo-emf α, the Hall constant R, and the coefficient of thermal conductivity ϰ in the range from room temperature to 200°C. Fig. 1 shows the isothermal lines of thermal conductivity for five different temperatures as a function of the composition of the specimens investigated. The lower the temperature, the more marked is the maximum arising in composition 1. The numbers on the abscissa from 1 ... 5 denote the numbers of the specimens, whose composition is

Card 1/3

given in Table 1. Figs. 2 and 3 show the isothermal lines of $\varkappa$, α, R, and σ as well as of the activation energy (ΔE) as a function of the composition of the specimens, at 70°C (Fig. 2) and at 130°C (Fig. 3). In the composition 1 (i.e., 50% CdSb + 50% ZnSb) R, $\varkappa$, α, ΔE have a maximum, σ has a minimum. Of these specimens, microstructure and microhardness were also studied. For the analysis of microstructure the specimens were ground, polished, and etched with three different agents. The characteristic structure obtained for composition 1 is shown in Fig. 4, while Fig. 5 shows that of composition 2. Composition 1 exhibits inclusions of excess antimony. Microhardness for these inclusions amounted to 89 + 93 kg/mm^2 (which corresponds to the value for Sb); the main phase had a hardness of 154 kg/mm^2, which corresponds neither to that of the initial components nor to that of their binary compounds. Compositions 2 and 4 showed a microstructure corresponding to that of the eutectic. It can be concluded from the results that composition 1 forms an ordered solid solution or the chemical composition $ZnCdSb_2$. The results of an X-ray structural study (Table 2) led to the result that the phase arising with composition 1 possesses properties which considerably differ from those of the binary initial compounds. The authors finally thank V. I. Psarev, Candidate of Technical Sciences for his

Some Properties of the System CdSb - ZnSb

S/181/60/002/007/021/042
B006/B060

assistance in the metallographic analysis. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 Czechoslovakian.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy universitet Chernovtsy
(Chernovtsy State University)

SUBMITTED: November 5, 1959

VC

Card 3/3

BORZAKOVSKAYA, I.V. [Borzakivs'ka, I.V.]; MAYKO, T.K.

Winter damages to trees in the process of acclimatization.
Ukr. bot. zhur. 22 no.5:22-30 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. TSentral'nyy respublikanskiy botanicheskiy sad AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

112-3-5650D

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 3, p. 87, (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maykopar, A.S.

TITLE: Investigation of a High-power Pulse Spark and Its Transformation into a Power Arc (Issledovaniye moshchnoy impul'snoy iskry i perekhoda yeye v silovuyu dugu)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering (Mosk. energ. in-t), Moscow, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute of Power Engineering (Mosk. energ. in-t)

Card 1/1

BURGSDORF, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MAYKOPAR, A.S., kand.tekhn. nauk.

Investigating a powerful surge discharge in air at atmospheric pressure. Elektrichestvo no.12:41-44 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya elektrotekhnicheskaya laboratoriya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
(Electric discharges)

MAYKOPAR, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELYAKOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Arcing faults on 400 kv lines and means for their suppression.
Elektrichestvo no.1:19-25 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya elektrotekhnicheskaya laboratoriya Ministerstva elektrostantsiy.
(Electric lines--Overhead)

8(3) SOV/105-59-2-3/25

AUTHOR: Maykopar, A. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Resonance Voltage of the Cut-Off Phase of a 400 kv Line (Rezonansnoye napryazheniye na otklyuchennoy faze linii 400 kv)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959 Nr 2, pp 10-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At automatically reclosing single phases at switching operations of different kind and at non simultaneous operation of the breakers in the single phases it may occur that one phase in a section of the 400 kv line is cut off whilst the two other phases remain alive. Due to their capacitive and electromagnetic interlinkage with the other phases a voltage exists in the cut off phase the value of which depends on a number of factors. An essential voltage rise in the cut off phase is only to be expected at the presence of a shunted connection. This inductance together with the line capacity may cause a voltage resonance. At a certain length of the line section the voltage of the cut off phase can become so high that the extinction of the electric arc of the field current at automatic phase by phase reclosing is complicated and a danger for the linear voltage transformers will occur. The voltage on the cut off

Card 1/3

The Resonance Voltage of the Cut-Off Phase of a 400 kv Line

line is calculated. Diagrams are given showing this voltage, at a 400 kv line with a shunted reactor, as a function of the section length and for determining the voltage in the cut-off phase with regard to the corona conductivity. The experimental investigation of the cut off phase voltage was carried out on the 400 kv line Volga GES - Moscow for 4 different cut-off section lengths. One test was made at the presence of members of the VEI. In summary it is stated: 1) The voltage rise due to resonance in the cut-off phase of a 400 kv line with a reactor may amount up to 400 kv (to earth). 2) The difficulties encountered, at this voltage rise, in extinguishing the field current arc, and the danger for the voltage transformers can be eliminated by relatively simple technical measures. 3) At the design of 400 kv lines, section lengths that are likely to cause remarkable voltage rises by resonance in the cut-off phase must be avoided. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

8 (2)

AUTHOR: Maykopar, A. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/105-59-6-9/28

TITLE: Minimum Time for Automatic Reclosure (Minimal'noye vremya avtomaticheskogo povtornogo vklyucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 34 - 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an attempt to obtain reliable data bearing on the necessary interval in three—phase and single-phase automatic reclosure by interpreting a great number of experiments. As was shown in other papers (Refs 7, 8, 9) lightning strokes exert no influence on the length of the necessary pause in automatic reclosure (AR). The prevailing wind also plays an important role in re-establishing dielectric strength. In figure 1 the data from the experiments of various authors are presented. They cover a range from 6 - 240 kv, and bear on the main factors which have an influence upon the duration of the necessary interval, which are the fault current and the nominal line voltage. No consideration is given to the short circuit duration and the wind velocity. In table 1 the conditions, under which the experiments covered by figure 1 were made, are compiled. The diagram in figure 1 demonstrates that the results of dif-

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ferent experiments give points not deviating from the continuous curves thus obtained. All curves have in common that in the range of fault currents from 3 to 5 ka the interval increases more slowly. At all nominal voltages, except at 200 - 240 kv, the interval decreases under fault currents above 3 - 5 ka. At 200 - 240 kv and fault currents exceeding 3 - 5 ka the interval increases, but at a lesser rate than in the range from 3 - 5 ka. An explanation is offered for the dependence of the interval upon the nominal line voltage. In figure 2 a series of movie-camera pictures are shown, taken of a single-phase fault at 400 kv, a fault current of 2 ka and a length of the insulator chain of 4 m. This experiment proved that the rate, at which the dielectric strength is re-established, is determined by the length of the insulator chain. No information is available for voltages of 400 kv and above. By analogy it may be concluded that the interval at 400 kv must be greater than at 220 kv. In single phase AR the discharge channel is further supplied with power because of the capacitive and electromagnetic coupling of the disconnected phase with the others still in operation. Hence in this case the minimum interval is primarily determined by the field current and the

regenerative voltage occurring at the disconnected phase after the extinction of the arc. In table 3 the calculated voltages at the disconnected phase and the field current are given and the field current versus the field current arcing time is plotted in figure 3, on the basis of articles by several authors. Two series of experiments were conducted at 400 kv, one in the USSR with the Volga Hydroelectric Power Station - Moscow line, with a length of 850 km (Ref 24) and in Sweden (Ref 26). If the maximum arcing times of the field current arc corresponding to different field currents are considered, an interrelation between these quantities can be established, which is rectilinear and starts from the coordinate origin. It exhibits a satisfactory coverage of the experimental points with the exceptions of the points near the first section of the line, corresponding to field currents of 0 - 20 a, and an arcing time of the field current arc from 0 - 0.02 seconds. If the field currents are that low the interval in single-phase AR may be taken equal to that in three-phase AR. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 29 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

Minimum Time for Automatic Reclosure SOV/105-59-6-9/28

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electroenergetics)

SUBMITTED: September 3, 1958

Card 4/4

MAYKOPAR, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva)

Extinction of an open arc. Elektrichestvo no.4:64-69 Ap '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Electric arc)

MAYKOPAR, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Equipment of reinforced concrete poles for grounding short-circuit currents and overcurrents caused by lightning. Elek. sta. 31 no.9: 46-50 S '60. (MIRA 14:10)

(Electric lines--Overhead)
(Lightning protection)

MAYKOPAR, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

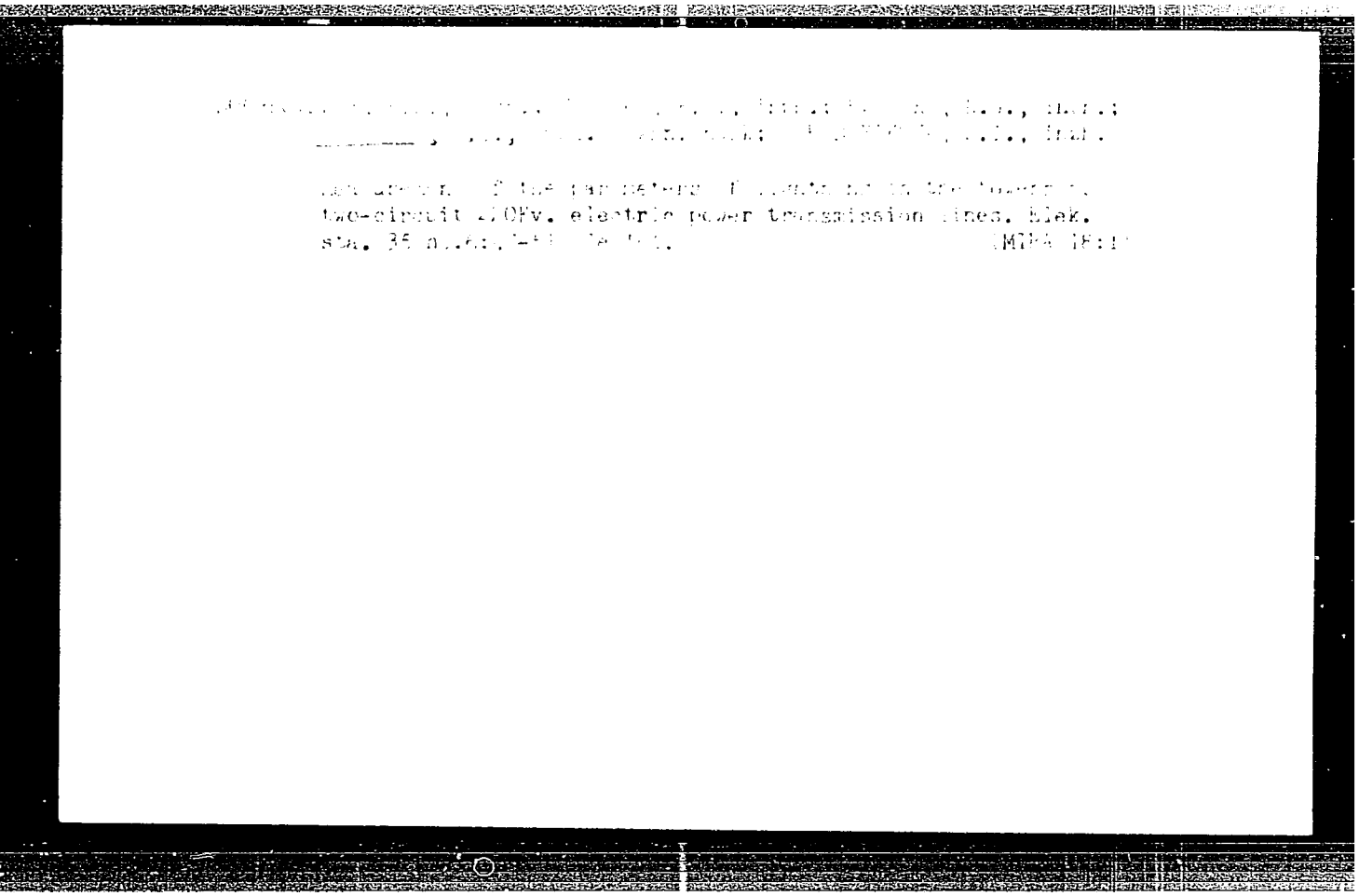
Stability to lightning-induced surges of high-voltage power transmission lines. Elektrichestvo no.1:28-35 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki.

MAYKOPAR, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Features of single-phase automatic reclosing in 500 km. long 500 kv. power transmission lines with shunting reactors. Elektrichestvo no.7: 32-34 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki.



two-circuit 230-kv. electric power transmission lines. Elek.

MAYKOPAR, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Efficiency of automatic reclosing and operational indices of lines carrying voltages of higher classes. Elek. sta. 35 no.12: 44-46 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

MAYKOPAR, Aleksey Samoylovich; SHUMILOVSKAYA, L.F., red.

[Are short circuits in electric power transmission lines. Dugovye zamykaniia na liniiakh elektroperedachi. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. [illegible] p. (MIRA 18:2)

MAYKOPAR, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva)

An open small-current arc. Elektrichestvo no.2:22-25 F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

MAYKOPAR, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Phase shunting as a means for eliminating arc short-circuits in high-voltage overhead lines. Trudy VNIIE no.21:81-95 '64.

Evaluation of line insulation according to operating overvoltages and internal overvoltages. Ibid.:95-106

(MIRA 19:1)

MAYKOPAR, M.B.

CHERNOIVANNIK, A.Ya.; VARLAMOVA, Z.A.; NAYDENOVA, M.G.; MAYKOPAR, M.B.; ISHKOVA, A.K., redaktor; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Machinery and equipment used in fruit and vegetable processing plants] Tekhnologicheskoe oborudovanie plodooovoshchnykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1953. 520 p. [Microfilm]
(Canning industry) (MLRA 7:12)

RASKATOV, A.I., dotsent; GALKIN, Yu.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YEGOROV, V.V. [deceased], dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KHLEBODAROV, S.F., inzhener, retsenzent; MAYKOPAR, M.B., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KOPTEVSKIY, D.Ya., redaktor; SUSLOV, P.V., redaktor literatury po metalloobrabatyvayushchim professiyam, inzhener; RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Problems in electrical engineering, electrical measurement, electric machinery, and electrical equipment] Zadachnik po elektrotekhnike, elektricheskim izmereniiam, elektricheskim mashinam i elektrooborudovaniiu. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1954. 413 p. (MLRA 7:11)

(Electric engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

RASKATOV, Afanasiy Ivanovich, dots.; MAYKOPAR, M.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; DEMINA, G.A., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Collected problems on electrical engineering, electric measurements, electric machinery, and electric equipment] Zadachnik po elektrotekhnike, elektricheskim izmereniiam, elektricheskim mashinam i elektrooborudovaniiu. 2. izd., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Profteknizdat, 1962. 517 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electric engineering)

MAYKOV, A. S.

Alyuminiyevyy Lom, published by Metallurgizdat, Moscow, 1946

[redacted]
Sum. #148

MAYKOV, A.S.; YAFAYEV, L.V.

Improving the quality of scrap and tailings of aluminum and other nonferrous metals. TSvet.met. 27 no.4:45-49 Jl-Ag '54. (Aluminum)

SOV/137-57-6-9847

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 76 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maykov, A.S.

TITLE: Processing Aluminum Swarf (Pererabotka alyuminiyevoy struzhki)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Rats. ispol'zovaniye struzhki i dr otkhodov chernykh i tsvet. metallov. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 412-426

ABSTRACT: Examination is made of the special features involved in plant processing of Al swarf: Preliminary treatment (crushing spiral swarf, screen sizing of raw granular S, centrifuging to eliminate oil, drying, screening of the dried S, magnetic separation, storage of cleaned S ready for melting, and testing cleaned S), melting under flux (KCl to NaCl ratio 65:35), refining the molten metal with a mixture consisting 50% of the covering flux used at the plant and 50% of cryolite. The mixture is based on a calculation of 6-7 kg cryolite per kg Mg to be removed. This method of refining is applicable to removal of 0.2-0.6% Mg. Zn removal (up to 0.2-0.4%) is done by vacuum distillation in special low-frequency induction furnaces at 800-850°C and 0.1-0.5 mm Hg. A process of removing Fe from Al alloys by addition of Mn and vacuum filtration has also been perfected. G S.

Card 1/1

MAYKOV, A.Z., inzh.

Mechanization and automation of cold stamping. Mashinostroenie no.6:13 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SOV/135-59-11-18/26

18(5); 28(1)

AUTHOR: Maykov, A.Z., Deputy Assistant Chairman

TITLE: Automation and Mechanization of Welding Work at Siberian Enterprises

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 11, pp 40-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Welding of metals performed at Siberian machine-building plants occupies the leading place among all technological processes. At the Altay machine-building enterprise alone, 70% of all steel structures will be manufactured in 1959 with application of welding. The 1st Siberian Conference on Welding convened in April 1959 in Barnaul, established that in the Altay economic district modern methods of welding are widely used. Thus, the Barnaul Boiler Plant applies the electroslag welding, the Plant of Mechanical Presses, Altay Tractor Plant, Biysk Boiler Plant, Altay Car-Building Plant are using submerged-arc welding. At the "Sibtyazhmash" Plant of the Krasnoyarsk sovnarkhoz, electroslag welding is also successfully applied. When building new blast furnaces, the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine of the Kemerovo sovnarkhoz applied, for the

Card 1/3

Automation and Mechanization of Welding Work at Siberian Enterprises

first time, magnetic welders for joining blast furnace jackets. At the Barnaul Plant of Mechanical Presses, all steel press structures are welded. By 1965, the enterprises of the Altay economic district will increase production of welded structures by 3 times. The plants "Molmashstroy", "Prodmash" and others are introducing mechanization and automation in welding. The Conference of Welders devoted particular attention to the development of cooperation between the individual enterprises. Thus, the Barnaul Boiler Plant, which is well equipped with electroslag welding machines, delivers boiler drums to the Podol'skiy Plant of the Moskovskiy sovnarkhoz, and hydraulic and air balloons to the enterprises belonging to the Novosibirsk and Sverdlovsk sovnarkhozes. In order to speed up the automation and mechanization of welding processes in the Altay district, a Central Welding Bureau with a Welding Laboratory has been founded. This organization will serve as a connecting link between the Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye O. Paton and VNIIAVTOGEN, on the one hand, and Siberian enterprises, on the other hand.

SOV/135-59-11-18/26

Automation and Mechanization of Welding Work at Siberian Enterprises

ASSOCIATION: Altayskiy sovnarkhoz (Altay Sovnarkhoz)

Card 3/3

MAYKOV, A.Z.

Cold stamping reduces production cost. Mashinostroitel'
no.11:39 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MAYKOV, A.Z.

Mechanization in textile enterprises. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.5:15-17 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Verkhne-Volzhskogo sovetskogo narodnogo khozyaystva.

MAYKOV, G.K.

The oldest construction worker. Trans. stroi. 13 no.8:45 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Starshiy inspektor otdela kadrov tresta Sevzaptransstroy.

MAYKOV, G.K.

They excelled in their work. Transp. stroi. 14 no.5:31 My '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Starshiy inspektor otdela kadrov tresta Sevzaptransstroy.

MAYKOV, N.K., inzhener.

Perchlorovinyl paints. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.11:30-31 Je '53.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Paint)

MAYKOV, Nikolay Konstantinovich; CHERNOV, M.I., redaktor; VITASHKINA, S.A., redaktor; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Painting and interior decoration of vessels] Okraska i otdelka sudov. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo transporta, 1954. 175 p. (MLRA 8:1)
(Ship--Painting) (Naval architecture)

MAYKOV, N.K., redaktor; PEVZNER, A.S., redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technical specifications for the preparation and use of large-scale, gypsum-concrete panels for dividing walls (TU108-55)] Tekhnicheskie usloviia na izgotovlenie i primenenie krupnoraznernykh gipsobetonnykh panelei dlia peregorodok.(TU 108-05) Moskva, Gos.izd-vo, 19t-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1955. 37 p. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R)Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Precast concrete construction) (Walls)

MAYKOV, N.K., inzhener.

Prospective uses of new finishing materials in housing and public building construction. Biul.stroi.tekh. 13 no.3:4-5 Mr '56. (Finishes and finishing) (MLRA 9:7)

MAYKOV, N.K., inzhener.

Finishing work in the housing construction in France. Biul. stroi. tekh. 14 no.4:31-34 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Gosudarstvennoye stroitel'stvo SSSR.
(France--Facades)

AUTHOR: Maykov, N.K., Engineer SOV-28-58-4-7/35

TITLE: Synthetic Resin-Base Building Materials (Stroitel'nyye materialy na osnove sinteticheskikh smol)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 26 - 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: General information is presented on the use of synthetic resins in the production of wood-chip and wood-fiber plates, layer plastic sheets, electro-engineering material; acid-resistant tiles, linoleum, linkrusta, floor and wall tiles, washable wall paper, decorating material, chemical equipment, corrugated roofing material, structure parts, pipes, mastics, sanitary material, etc. Further development in the mass production of these materials will entail the necessity of categorizing their geometrical dimensions and physical and mechanical properties. Technical standards and instructions for the application of the new building materials must be set up. There are 3 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Gosstroy SSSR (Gosstroy USSR)

1. Plastics--Applications 2. Plastics--Standards
3. Synthetic materials--Production

Card 1/1

MAYKOV, N.

Increasing the production of heat insulating materials. Stroi.mat. 4 no.5:23-27 My '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Glavnyy ekspert Gosstroya SSSR.
(Insulating materials)

MAYKOV, N., inzh.

Prospects for developing the production of building materials by using synthetic resins. Stroi. mat. 4 no.12:4-7 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Gums and resins, Synthetic)
(Building materials)

VORONIN, M.A.; DMITROVSKIY, A.N.; KLYUSHENKOV, I.S.; KOMOGORTSEV, P.Ya.; MAYKOV, N.K.; OSIPOV, L.L.; PENKIN, I.S.; SHKURATOV, I.G.; FEDOROV, V.F.; CHERTKOV, Kh.A., red.; EBERLIN, K.Z., red.izd-va; BOBROVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on materials and equipment] Spravochnik po materialam i oborudovaniiu. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport." Vol.2.[Equipment] Oborudovanie. 1959. 607 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Ships--Equipment and supplies)
(Harbors--Equipment and supplies)

MAYKOV, N.K.

Prospects for the manufacture and use of polymer materials in the building industry. Plast.massy no.9:2-3 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Polymers) (Construction industry)

BENUA, F.F.; DUKOR, Z.G.; KLYUSHENKOV, I.S.; KONSTANTINOV, V.P.; KOTLYAR, D.I.; MAYKOV, N.K.; PRAYSMAN, A.D.; SERGEYEV, V.I.; TRUFANOV, V.G.; FEDOROV, V.F.; FRUMIN, S.R.; CHERTKOV, Kh.A.; SHIBANOV, B.V.; CHERNOV, M.I., red.; VITASHKINA, S.A., red.izd-va; BODROVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on ship repairs in two volumes] Spravochnik po remontu sudov v dvukh tomakh. Pod obshchei red. M.I. Chernova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport." Vol.1. 1963. 550 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)
(Marine engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

BENUA, F.F.; DUKOR, Z.G.; KLYUSHENKOV, I.S.; KONSTANTINOV, V.P.; KATLER, A.I.; MAYKOV, N.K.; PRAYSMAN, A.D.; SERGEYEV, V.I.; TRUFANOV, V.G.; FEDOROV, V.F.; FRUMIN, S.R.; CHERTKOV, Kh.A.; SHIBANOV, B.V.; VATASHKINA, S.A., red.izd-va; CHERNOV, M.I., red.; BODROVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on ship repairs in two volumes] Spravochnik po remontu sudov v dvukh tomakh. Pod obshchei red. M.I.Chernova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport." Vol.2. 1963. 600 p. (Ships--Maintenance and repair) (MIRA 16:9)

VASHUKOV, I.A.; SOLODOVNIK, L.G.; MAYKOV, O.A.

Zircon antisticking paint. Lit. proizv. no.1:40 Ja '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Foundries—Equipment and supplies)

VASHUKOV, I.A.; MAYKOV, O.A.

Mechanical properties of cerium cast iron at high temperatures.
Lit. proizv. no.6:33-34 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Cast iron—Testing) (Metals at high temperatures)

SOLODOVNIK, L.G.; MAYKOV, O.A.; VASHUKOV, I.A.; PODERGIN, V.A.

Special core mixtures for casting iron cylinders. Lit. proizv. no.6:36 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Sand, Foundry) (Coremaking)

VASHUKOV, I.A.; LYUBOVSKAYA, V.Ye.; PESOCHINA, Ye.T.; MAYKOV, O.A.

Use of charcoal for the heating of large risers. Lit.proizv. no.7:10-11 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Risers (Founding))

VASHUKOV, I.A.; MAYKOV, O.A.

Strength of cerium cast iron under the effect of torsional shearing.
Lit. proizv. no.8:9-10 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Cast iron—Testing) (Strains and stresses)

VASHUKOV, I.A.; PESOCHINA, L.T.; MAYKOV, O.A.; MATTIS, G.P.

Effect of antimony on the structure and properties of gray cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.1:19-22 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Cast iron—Metallography)
(Antimony)

L 08116-67 EWP(1) WW

ACC NR: AP6032035 SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/66/000/007/0040/0040

AUTHOR: Maykov, S. M. (Engineer); Smirnov, V. M. (Engineer)

43
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Flexible compensators for stationary gas turbines

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1966, 40

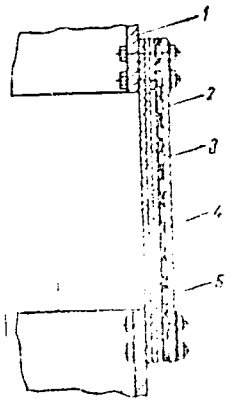
TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, pressure compensator

ABSTRACT: The article gives constructional details of a new type flexible compensator for gas turbines (see figure). The compensator consists of steel shell 1, on which three layers of asbestos fabric (AT-6) 2 are fastened with a special mastic, gasket 3, steel grid 4, and outer layer of asbestos fabric (AT-7) 5. With a rectangular cross section, bolts are used for fastening the assembly, while with a cylindrical cross section, bands are used. One great advantage of the compensator is its low initial rigidity which, with a diameter of 1400 mm, does not exceed 250 kg. The compensating capacity of the construction is said to be unlimited and to depend, in practice, only on the width of the gasket material. Typical basic dimensions of a series of compensators of this design are listed in a table. It is said to have been tested over the course of five years on type GT-700-4 and GT-700-5 NZL gas turbines. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.643.621.438

L 00116-67

ACC NR: AP6032035



Flexible compensator NZL

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 net

MAYKOV, V., mayor

How to organize the recreation of soldiers. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 1 no.4:85-87 F '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Starshiy instruktor politotdela po kul'turno-massovoy rabote.
(Russia--Army--Military life)

MAYKOV, V. N.

"Some Photoreactions on Light Nuclei,"

Lebedev Physical Inst, Acad. Sci. USSR

report submitted at the A-U Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

AUTHOR: Maykov, V. N. SOV/56-34-6-6/51

TITLE: Some Photoreactions on Light Nuclei (Nekotoryye fotoreaktsii na legkikh yadrakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 34, Nr 6, pp 1406-1419 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper investigates some types of photonuclear reactions on C^{12}, N^{14}, and O^{16} by means of photographic emulsions which were able to record the charged products of the disintegrations. The investigations were carried out with photographic plates of the type NIKFI Ya-2 (density 500 μ). These emulsions were irradiated in the bremsstrahlung beam emitted by the target of the synchrotron of the FIAN (=Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk)(Physics Institute of the AS USSR); the maximum energies amounted to 150 MeV and 250 MeV. The author investigated the reactions $C^{12} + \gamma \rightarrow 3He^4 - 7{,}28$ MeV and $O^{16} + \gamma \rightarrow 4He^4 - 14{,}4$ MeV with lithium radiation and with bremsstrahlung with the maximum energies ~30 and 70 MeV. In the photographic emulsions

Card 1/3

the stars with 3 and 4 rays were selected; all their rays were generated by α particles. Two diagrams demonstrate the dependence of the cross sections of the 2 above mentioned reactions on the photon energy. The $(\gamma,p\alpha)$ reactions of carbon and oxygen have maxima in the neighborhood of ~35 MeV. With the emulsions the author investigated the reactions $C^{12} + \gamma \rightarrow H^1 + He^4 + Li^7 - 24{,}6$ MeV, $N^{14} + \gamma \rightarrow H^1 + He^4 + Be^9 -$ $- 18{,}3$ MeV, $O^{16} + \gamma \rightarrow H^1 + He^4 + B^{11} - 23{,}1$ MeV. Diagrams and tables demonstrate the dependence of the cross sections on the energy of the gamma quanta and the energy distribution of the protons and α particles. These experimental results are discussed in a detailed manner. But this analysis does not yet allow definite conclusions about the mechanism of the interaction of photons with light nuclei. The last part of this paper deals with the reactions $(\gamma,pt)2\alpha$ on carbon. The available data are insufficient for a detailed investigation of this reaction. The author thanks V. I. Veksler, Professor, and A. T. Varfolomeyev for their help and discussions and also I. D. Bannikova and G. A. Prokhorova who participated in the above mentioned investigations. There are 13 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Some Photoreactions on Light Nuclei SOV/56-34-6-6/51

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1958

Card 3/3

MAYKOV, V. N., Candidate Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of certain photoreactions on light nuclei". Moscow, 1959. 11 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Phys Inst im P. N. Lebedev), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 126)

SOV/120-59-1-11/50

AUTHOR: Maykov, V. N.

TITLE: The Range-Energy Relation for Li^7, Be^9, B^{11} Nuclei in Emulsions (Sootnosheniye probeg-energiya dlya yader Li^7, Be^9, B^{11} v emul'sii)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 1, pp 50-53 and 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following photonuclear reactions were studied in NIKFI emulsions of type Ia-2:

$$C^{12} + \gamma \rightarrow H^3 + He^4 + Li^7 - 24.6 \text{ Mev} \quad (1)$$

$$N^{14} + \gamma \rightarrow H^3 + He^4 + Be^9 - 18.2 \text{ Mev} \quad (2)$$

$$O^{16} + \gamma \rightarrow H^3 + He^4 + B^{11} - 23.1 \text{ Mev} \quad (3)$$

The emulsions were irradiated with the γ-radiation from a synchrotron at the Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences with a maximum energy of 150 Mev. The experimental conditions were described in Ref.1. It is well known that it is difficult to separate the three above reactions because

Card 1/3

The Range-Energy Relation for Li^7, Be^9, B^{11} Nuclei in Emulsions

stars corresponding to them have the same form. The above photoemulsions are sensitive to protons with energies up to 70 Mev. In the preliminary scan, 15000 three prong stars were chosen from 20 000 photo-stars. These chosen stars contain one track corresponding to a singly charged particle and two tracks of multiply charged particles. It was assumed that these stars belong to reactions of the above type. To separate the three above reactions from other reactions energy and momentum balance was used. The singly charged particle was assumed to be a proton. This was confirmed by grain counts. α-particles were separated from recoil nuclei by applying the law of conservation of linear momentum. In each case after the momentum of the proton and the α-particle have been determined, as well as the direction of the recoil track, the momentum of the unknown nucleus was calculated. In addition, the residual range of this nucleus was also found. The values of the momentum and range of the recoil nucleus were compared in each case. Results are shown in Fig.2. This figure shows the relations between the ranges and the momenta of the recoil nuclei. Fig.5 shows the range energy relations for the three nuclei (boron, beryllium, lithium) expressed in units independent of the

SOV/120-59-1-11/50

The Range-Energy Relation for Li^7, Be^9, B^{11} Nuclei in Emulsions

mass. The table on p 52 gives the actual numbers plotted in this figure. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 9 references, of which 1 is Soviet, 4 are French and the rest English.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy Institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1958.

Card 3/3

L 16015-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/AEDC(b)
ACCESSION NR: AP4044666 S/0120/64/000/004/0038/0043

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A. V.; Maykov, V. N.; Pavlovskaya, V. V.

TITLE: Cherenkov total-absorption γ-spectrometer

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 38-43

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, gamma spectrometer, Cherenkov gamma spectrometer, total absorption, resolution, energy resolution, total absorption gamma spectrometer

ABSTRACT: A variant of the Cherenkov total-absorption γ-spectrometer which utilizes a conic radiator made of lead glass and only one photomultiplier is proposed. Its characteristics were investigated by a synchrotron whose maximum γ-quantum energy was 680 Mev. The operating frequency of the accelerator was 1 pulse/6 sec, and the mean number of electrons in a pulse was 10^{10}. The duration of the radiation pulse was increased to 8 μsec during calibration. It was found that the energy resolution varies from 43 to 19% over the range of 80—600 Mev. The use of only one photomultiplier eliminated the need for sum

Card 1/2

L 16015-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044666

circuits and simplified the design and tuning of the device. Compared with similar devices the spectrometer is claimed to possess a better energy resolution in the 80-600 Mev energy range. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, Yu.A.; KUTSENKO, A.V.; MAYKOV, V.N.; PAVLOVSKAYA, V.V.

Time characteristics of a Cherenkov spectrometer of total absorption. Prib.i tekhn.eksp. 10 no.5:45-48 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted August 21, 1964.

L 23129-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6001572 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0084/0089

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, Yu. A.; Kutsenko, A. V.; Maykov, V. N.; Pavlovskaya, V. Y.; Solov'yev, S. G.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Using an AI-100 pulse analyzer as a storage device

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 84-89

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, computer storage device/ AI-100 pulse analyzer

ABSTRACT: The remodeling of an AI-100 pulse analyzer for purposes of measuring two simultaneous pulses is described; a fifth program ("storage operation") is introduced into the AI-100. The storage is controlled from the outside, while the arithmetic unit is used for receiving and recording two simultaneous pulse trains. The resulting storage device has a constant dead time at its two inputs of 120 μsec, a pulse-height range of 1—100 v, and 99 storage addresses for synchronously recording the results of measuring two pulses. Tables of operations and commands are given. Such a remodeled analyzer has been used for one year in conjunction with two Cerenkov total-absorption spectrometers (with the 680-Mev FIAN synchrotron). Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Nov64 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.374.3

L 28055-66 EWT(1)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AP5027006 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, Yu. A.; Kutsenko, A. V.; Maykov, V. N.; Pavlovskaya, V. V. 46 44 B

ORG: Institute of Physics of AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Time characteristics of Cerenkov total-absorption spectrometer

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectroscopy, Cerenkov radiation, Cerenkov counter, photomultiplier tube

ABSTRACT: In order to investigate the resolving time of a Cerenkov spectrometer, a method of coincidence circuits was applied. A spectrometer (described in PTE 1964, no. 34, p. 38) with a 300-mm radiator was used. The light from the radiator was collected by the FEU-49 photomultiplier tube. The coincidence circuit was formed by the addition of two FEU-36 photomultipliers which had an adequate amplification factor and a time spread not greater than 2 nsec. By such an arrangement a resolving time of about 4 x 10^{-9} sec was obtained without diminishing the 100-pct efficiency of recording the gamma quanta in the range from 100 to 600 Mev. After a preliminary theoretical study, the experiments

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.1.074.4

were conducted and the performance of the coincidence circuit was tested. The experimental curves showed that at the electron energy of 100 Mev, a 100-pct efficiency of recording was attained when two additional FEU-36 photomultipliers were included in the circuit. The dependence of the recording efficiency upon the resolving time was also investigated and the curves of "delayed" coincidences were plotted for electron beam energies of 100 and 500 Mev. In the case of 100 Mev, the best resolving time was 4.7×10^{-9} sec while at 500 Mev the 100-pct efficiency was attained at about 4×10^{-9} sec. The comparison of these results with the data published by other authors showed the superiority of the above arrangement. The authors expressed their appreciation to Ye. M. Leykin for the discussion of various problems, to T. I. Kovaleva for the selection of FEU-36 tubes and the assistance in measurements, and to the personnel operating the 680-Mev synchrotron. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs, 1 table and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 21Aug64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 003

ACC NR: AP6022040 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0221/0222

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, Yu. A.; Kutsenko, A. V.; Maykov, V. N.; Pavlovskaya, V. V.

ORG: Physics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: A water soluible epoxial glue for scintillation counters

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 221-222

TOPIC TAGS: glue, epoxy plastic, photomultiplier, cerenkov counter, scintillation counter

ABSTRACT: A water-soluble glue for use in scintillation counters, Cerenkov spectrometers, and other similar equipment has been developed. The glue provides good, uniform optical and mechanical contacts between photoelectric amplifiers and irradiating or light-conducting media. The glue is made from a DEG-1 epoxial resin (a glycerin compound) and a DEG-1 hardener. The glue maintains its consistency 40 to 60 min after it is prepared; it requires approximately 20 hr to fully harden. It takes from several hours to several days to dissolve the glue joints depending on their thickness, the temperature, and rate-of-flow of water, and the surface area of the joint that is exposed to water. The light conducting properties of the glue have been studied on scintillation counters and have been found satisfactory. The authors thank Ye. S. Potekhina, L. A. Skrylova, and Ye. M. Blyakhman for consultations and for supplying the specimens.

SUB CODE: 18,11,09/ SUBM DATE: 14May65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 539.1.074.3

ACC NR: AP7001938 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/012/0050/0054

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, Yu. A.; Kutsenko, A. V.; Maykov, V. N.; Pavlovskaya, V. V.

ORG: Physics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva)

TITLE: A system of correlated Cherenkov spectrometers with analysis of data on an M-20 computer

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1966, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation spectrometer, spectrometer, Cerenkov counter, computer application

ABSTRACT: A system designed to measure correlated γ-quanta or electrons in the 100—600-Mev range is described. The system, originally designed to study neutral particles generated by a 680 Mev synchrotron, consists of two full-absorption Cherenkov spectrometers working either in a coincidence or an anticoincidence mode, recording and storage logic circuits, and calculating and output equipment. The recording and storage logic circuits consist of an AI-100 analyzer with a changeable program, linear amplifiers, and transistorized and tunnel-diode logic circuitry. Control and calculation is performed by an M-20 computer.

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.1.074.04

ACC NR: AP7001938

Input to the computer is on 80-column punched cards. The output equipment comprises a card punch (the output card punch of the M-20 computer), an EUM-23 electric typewriter, and a number of calculating devices of the PS-100 system. The system output is a 100 x 100 x,y printed matrix. Information along the x and the y axes indicates the pulse amplitude registered by the first and second spectrometers. Some of the system parameters are: energy resolutions, ± 21.5—9.5%; resolving time of the two spectrometers connected for coincidence, 5 nsec; dead time when registering occurrences, 130 nsec; capacity of the operating intermediate memory, 99 addresses with 16 bits in each; readout time from the intermediate memory, 10 sec (on a punched card); system process time for 10,000 numbers (including input and output time), 10 min. Orig. art. has: 1 figure

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 17Nov65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ZYKOV, D.D.; MAYKOV, V.P.; NIKITIN, V.A.; TREBIN, A.G.

Plotting the mathematical model of the rectification process of a multiple-component mixture using the data of the column performance. Khim.prom. no.12:889-894 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

MAYKOV, V. P.

"On the Method of Determining the Coefficients of Heat Emission in Layers of Granular Material." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building, 25 Nov 54. (VM, 15 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

Maykov, V. P.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries-- K-1
Processes and apparatus for chemical technology.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10593

Author : Karavayev, N. M. and Maykov, V. P.
Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : A Method for Determining Heat-Transfer Coefficients in a Bed of Granular Material

Orig Pub: Izv. AN SSSR, Section on Industrial Sciences, 1956, No 6, 89-100

Abstract: The authors propose the application of the results from the theoretical solution of the problem of the heating of the heating of a fixed film to the determination of the heat-transfer coefficient for the heating of a layer of granular material by a stream of hot gas under adiabatic conditions. An analytic solution for all values of the criterion $Y = \alpha_v H/(WC_q)$ is given, based on the assumption that no heat is transferred by conduction in the bed; in the above expression α_v is the heat-transfer

Card 1/2

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries-- K-1
Processes and apparatus for chemical technology.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10593

Abstract: coefficient referred to unit volume of the bed, H is the height of the bed from the start to the given point, W is the flow velocity of the gas, and C_q is the specific heat capacity of the gas. Experimental verification of the method by applying it to beds of steel balls 4-6 mm in diam. at W = 1 m/sec gave practically no deviations from the calculated values.

Card 2/2

Maykov, V. P.

AUTHORS: Karavayev, N. M. and Maykov, V. P. (Moscow) 24-11-9/31

TITLE: On determining the coefficients of heat exchange in a layer of granular material. (K opredeleniyu koeffitsientov teploobmena v sloye zernistogo materiala).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.11, pp. 69-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In investigating the heat exchange between flowing gas and a layer of granular material (broken up solids) for determining the coefficient of heat exchange, it is frequently necessary to apply a method which is based on the theoretical solution of the problem of heating of a stationary layer by a flow of gas in absence of thermal resistance of the particles of the layer. In order to be able to evaluate satisfactorily experiments according to this method, the experiments must be effected under conditions in which the heat resistance of the particles of the layer can be disregarded. Saunders and Ford (Ref.2) found and defined the conditions which have to be fulfilled for being able to disregard the internal thermal resistance of the particles of the layer. Since the theoretical solution is based on a layer in which there is no thermal resistance of the particles and the thermal resistance of the particles is dependent on time, this factor should be

Card 1/3

On determining the coefficients of heat exchange in a layer of granular material.

taken into consideration when deciding whether a given method is applicable. This was emphasized by Russell in the discussion following the paper of Saunders and Ford and the arguments of Russell were further developed by B. V. Kantorovich (Ref.5). The authors carried out a series of experiments with a layer consisting of glass spheres of 7.02 mm dia. using a technique described by the authors in an earlier paper (Ref.6). The layer of the spheres was placed on a thin grid inside a quartz tube of 59 mm dia. with vacuum walls. Air was blown from the top downwards with a constant air temperature at the inflow of 200°C and the coefficient of heat transfer was determined from the speed of the change in the temperature of the air at the outflow from the layer for a predetermined instant of time. The results are given and these show that in her work of studying the heat transfer coefficient in a layer of steel balls Ye. A. Shapatina observed all the necessary test conditions, in spite of the fact that the criterion N_{Fo} (meaning not explained) was not taken into consideration and the arguments of B. V. Kantorovich (Ref.5) are not justified that due to

On determining the coefficients of heat exchange in a layer of granular material.

this fact the data obtained by Shapatina are inaccurate. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute for Equipment for the Chemical Industry. (Moskovskiy Institut Khimicheskogo Mashinostroyeniya).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

MAYKOV, V.P

3-58-4-28/34

AUTHOR: Klimenko, S.D., and Maykov, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Construction of a Technological Institute in Rangoon (Stroitel'stvo tekhnologicheskogo instituta v Rangune)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, # 4, pp 80 - 82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By agreement between the USSR Government and that of the Burma Union, a number of objects of public importance will be built by the Soviet Government. The first will be the Technological Institute in Rangoon, which must be completed by 1960.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

MAYKOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHELOUMOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Theory of the thermal operating conditions of a tunnel oven for semicoking. Trudy MIKHM vol.16:37-53 '58. (MIRA 14:7)
(Furnaces, Heat treating)

MAYKOV, V.P.

Mathematical description of the rectification process for a statistical optimalizing of the performance of industrial columns. Khim. prom. 40 no.10:772-776 O '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

MAYKOV, Ye.

Providing engineer facilities for tank units in an offensive. No 8.

Tankist, No 12, 1948.

MAYKOV, [illegible]

Combat engineers. Voen. znan. 25 no.4:11-12 Ap '49.
(MIRA 12:12)
(Military field engineering)

MAYKOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, kandidat voyennykh nauk, polkovnik; ONEDIN, Adrian Tikhonovich, polkovnik; NAZAROV, K., general-polkovnik inzhenernykh voysk, redaktor; VORONCHIKHIN, D.A., polkovnik, redaktor; STREL'NIKOVA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Soviet army engineers] Sovetskie inzhenernye voiska. Pod red. K.Nazarova. Moskva, Voennoe izd-vo ministerstva oborony Soiuza SSR, 1954. 221 p. (MLRA 7:10)
(Military engineering)

MAYKOV, YEVGENIY IVANOVICH

KAZIN, Vladimir Vladimirovich, inzhener-polkovnik, dots., kand.tekhn.nauk;
MAYKOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, polkovnik, dots.kand.voyennykh nauk;
STASYUK, K.A., red.; SOKOKIN, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Engineering equipment for artillery placements] Inzhenernoe oborudovanie mestnosti dlia artillerii. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1957. 139 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Artillery)

16(1)
AUTHOR: Maykov, Ye.V.

SOV/155-

TITLE: On the Nonequivalence of [illegible]
(O neekvivalentnosti [illegible] po [illegible] integrala

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye [illegible]
1958, Nr 3, pp 85-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let the functional $F(x)$ be defined in the space $C^{(o)}$ of the continuous functions $x(t)$, $t \in [0,1]$, $x(0) = 0$, with the metric $\varrho(x,y) = \max |x(t)-y(t)|$. If $[0,1]$ is decomposed into n parts by the points t_i and if $X_n \in C^{(o)}$ is the set of the broken polygons through the corners in $t = t_i$, then $F(x)$ is defined in X_n and there it is a function $F(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$ of the $x_i = x(t_i)$. Denoting

$$I_n = \left(\frac{n}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ldots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(x_1,\ldots,x_n) e^{-n\sum (x_i - x_{i-1})^2} dx_1 \ldots dx_n$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ldots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(x_1,\ldots,x_n) d\mu_n$$

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